R10-03-C-I-28ab

JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE

1033 Old Blyn Highway, Sequim, WA 98382 360/683-1109 FAX 360/681-4643

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December 16, 2002

Tom Brincefield
EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue: ECL-112
Seattle WA 98101

RE: Brownfields Cleanup Grant Application

Dear Mr. Brincefield:

Enclosed please find one copy of our proposal for the above grant. This application is for a critical element of a long-term multi partner effort to restore an estuary of great importance to the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe. Two sites have been targeted for the removal of creosote treated structures under EPA Brownsfield funding. A third site will use State funds for removal of creosote structures and is proposed for cost-share. This cost-share site is an integral part of the overall restoration, but is owned by another of the project partners. If this is deemed ineligible as match, the Tribe will commit to providing an equivalent amount of in-kind match through other means. However we feel that the Site Three match is the most logical and appropriate.

If you have questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 360-681-4621, or my Natural Resources Planner Lyn Muench, at 360-681-47632 or lmuench@jamestowntribe.org.

EPA has been an active partner in the overall restoration project and we hope will continue to be through this application.

Sincerely,

W. Ron Allen

W. Ron Allen
Chair/Executive Director

Enclosures

BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP GRANT PROGRAM
INITIAL PROPOSAL
JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE

Table of Contents

I. Applicant Information

A. Project Title: Jimmycomelately Creek-Lower Sequim Bay Estuary Restoration: Creosote Piling Removal

B. Name of Applicant: Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe

C. Project Contact:
Lyn Muench, Natural Resources Planner
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
1033 Old Blyn Highway
Sequim WA 98382
360-681-4631 (phone) 360-681-3405 (fax)
lmuench@jamestowntribe.org

D. Chief Executive:
W. Ron Allen, chair/Executive Director
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
1033 Old Blyn Highway
Sequim WA 98382
360-683-1109 (phone) 360-6814643 (fax)

E. Location: Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe: tribally owned lands and tidelands in Sequim Bay, Clallam County, Washington State. One site is reservation land and one is fee owned.

F. Population: 525 Tribal members; 25,000 local non-Indian residents

G. Special Consideration:
1. Population under 100,000
2. Federally recognized tribe

III. Requested Programs and Funding
(print/copy and complete and submit with proposal)

Name of Applicant: JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE

Please respond as appropriate:

☐ Assessment Grant (check if applying for this grant activity type)

☐ Requested funding for assessment activities at sites contaminated by hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants (including hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum):
$_____ (no more than $200,000 per applicant)

Are you requesting a waiver of the funding limit? _____
If yes, specify the amount requested:
$_____(no more than $150,000 per site)

Note: Only those proposals identifying specific sites will be eligible to apply for a waiver.

☐ Requested funding for assessment activities at petroleum sites:
$_____(no more than $200,000 per applicant)

Are you requesting a waiver of the funding limit? _____
If yes, specify the amount requested:
$_____(no more than $150,000 per site)

☐ Revolving Loan Fund Grant (check if applying for this grant activity type)

$_____(total amount requested, up to $1 million per eligible entity)
How much of this total is funding for addressing petroleum sites? $_____

Are you submitting this proposal on behalf of a coalition? ____
If yes, please indicate the number of eligible entities within the coalition: _____

☒ Cleanup Grant (check if applying for this grant activity type)
$ 200,000 (total amount requested, up to $200,000 per site)

For each site, list the amount requested and whether it is for a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant cleanup (including hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum) or a petroleum cleanup. (You may apply for up to 5 sites.)

For example, Site 1: $200,000 for a petroleum cleanup.

Site 1: $ 156,000 for clean up of hazardous substance: creosote
Site 2: $ 44,000 for clean up of hazardous substance: creosote
Site 3: $_____
Site 4: $_____
Site 5: $_____

IV. Project Overview

Describe your proposed project and your plans for using EPA grant funds, including assessment, cleanup, and revolving loan fund grants, as appropriate.

This proposal is to clean up three sites where creosote treated structures in and over the water cause water quality pollution and habitat degradation. Two of the sites contain creosoted pilings in the intertidal zone. The pilings will be removed using a new method that removes the substrate around the piling as well as the piling itself. The third site consists of two trestles of a now abandoned railroad built across estuary wetlands. Funds from the State Department of Natural Resources are being leveraged to clean up this third site, which we propose to use as match for this Brownsfield application. All three sites are part of a large ecosystem restoration project, the Jimmycomelately Creek Lower Sequim Bay Estuary Restoration. Figure 1 attached shows the three sites in relation to one another. Figure 2 shows in greater detail the components of the restoration project at Sites One and Three.

After thorough research on creosote effects in the marine environment, the Tribe has opted to use a new device for removing the pilings and the surrounding sediment. The device was developed by Mr. Anthony Frantz, a waterfront construction contractor on Whidbey Island, Washington. He has a patent pending, so some of the details of the device are not specifically described. The device would be operated from a crane barge and would require a large boom to place it over a piling. In operation, a "jacket" would be placed around the piling and driven to the base of the piling with a vibratory hammer. A television camera would be used to show the end of the piling. A set of "trapdoors" would then enclose the area within approximately 1 foot of the end of the piling. Multiple jets of high-pressure air would then loosen the sediments and allow the piling to float to the surface. The contaminated sediments, water, and organic debris would be contained within the jacket, and pumped through a filtering apparatus attached to the top of the device. Clean sand would then be used to backfill the hole where the piling and sediment were removed. Figures 3 and 4 attached illustrate the equipment to be used.

Although using Frantz's device is considerably more expensive than conventional vibratory or clamshell methods of piling extraction, the device is the most ecologically appropriate. The need to remove all possible creosote from the environment is paramount, because of concerns about risks to human health (for shellfish harvested in the intertidal area) and impact to summer chum listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

4.4 Cleanup Grants

Threshold Criteria

A. Applicant Eligibility

The applicant is a Federally recognized Indian Tribe.

B. Community Notification

The community was informed about this specific project through the Estuary Restoration

Design Group, a steering group with representatives of the public agencies, non-profits and local land owners involved in the overall restoration effort. This and many other aspects of the restoration was presented at a neighborhood meeting held in the fall of 2001. All residents in the vicinity of the project site were invited to attend; nearly 80% did so. Strong support for all aspects of the restoration was expressed. The larger affected community has been informed of this proposal through extensive media coverage over the past three years, through a series of public presentations to local groups, and through a formal SEPA Environmental Review process with Clallam County in August and September of 2001 If selected, we will invite the community to further comment on the Final Proposal.

C. Description of Sites ; Sites One and Two are described below. Details on Site Three, the proposed match site, are described in Appendix C.

1. List the site name and address and describe its operational history, environmental concerns, and its current site use and activity.

Site One: 45 Old Blyn Highway, Sequim WA 98382

In the early 1900s this site was selected for the staging, storing, rafting, and marine transfer of timber logs. Extensive wetlands were filled, and the shoreline hardened. An access road was built across the estuary. Log storage eliminated shellfish and eelgrass in the intertidal zone. Multiple previous owners sunk wooden pilings treated with creosote into the intertidal zone, to provide stabilization for the logs as they were being rafted for towing away. Historical logging activities at the site have resulted in deleterious impacts to approximately 7.32 acres of intertidal habitat that formerly supported a healthy community of eelgrass and other benthic and epibenthic plants and animals. The site continued in this use until 2000. At that time the log yard operation ceased, and the Tribe obtained the property. The site was incorporated into an estuary restoration project to restore lost estuary wetlands and re-establish a functional ecosystem. The site is currently unused, awaiting restoration.

Site Two: 1031 Old Blyn Highway Sequim WA 98382

The site is also located in Lower Sequim Bay, and part of the overall effort to protect and restore estuarine habitat. Site Two was a shellfish farm to grow oysters, established in the 1970s. In the 1980's the previous owner of this property installed 24 creosote treated pilings as the first stage of constructing a dock over the inter-tidal zone. The dock was never constructed. The site continues to be used for shellfish farming, and is also located at the mouth of a salmon bearing stream, Chicken Coop Creek.

2. If you determine the site is not eligible for funding without a property-specific determination, then you will need to apply for a property-specific determination. NA

3. **Site One:** During nearly one hundred years of use as a log yard, pilings treated with creosote were continually installed by previous owners. At present there are 91 pilings, of which all but 5 are believed to be treated with creosote.

   Site Two: The previous owner of this property installed 24 creosote treated pilings as the first stage of constructing a dock over the inter-tidal zone. The dock was never constructed.

4. **Both Sites :** Creosote is a petroleum product, but no LUST trust fund money has been

spent at this site and the sites are not subject to a response under the Oil Pollution Act.

5. Site One: The Tribe purchased this property as part of the estuary restoration project. Purchase Date was April 2001. This clean-up is part of a much larger project to restore ecosystem function to an estuary of great importance to the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe. The natural resources of the estuary are of direct economic and cultural significance to the Tribe and its individual members. The larger community is also concerned with water quality and natural resources of the estuary. The restoration is a multi-agency multi-partner effort, involving twenty entities at the local, state, federal, and private levels. A description of the overall restoration is contained in appendix A.A table of partners, and their financial contributions to date, is attached, see Attachment B. Removal of the pilings is an essential element of the overall restoration. Freshwater restoration elements are nearing completion. Funding has been identified for nearshore restoration – removal of wetland fill – but so far no funding for piling removal has been found.

Site Two: The Tribe purchased this property in the summer of 1990 as part of an expansion of its administrative facilities and initiation of a tribal shellfish farm, Jamestown Seafood. It provides shellfish which are an essential part of the Tribal diet.

6. **Sites One and Two :** The Tribe is not responsible for the environmental concerns at any site. However the Tribe has been very concerned about water quality impacts of creosote and has taken a number of steps to redress this problem. These have included participation in local watershed planning, pressure for County policy changes and finally purchase of the log yard property in order to remove the creosted pilings and meet our water quality goals for the estuary.

7. Identification of creosote treated pilings and timbers does not require sophisticated assessment techniques. Visual confirmation is usually sufficient. **Site One** was assessed by Shreffler Environmental, a consulting firm specializing in aquatic ecosystem services, in June of 2001. 86 creosoted pilings were found. Tribal Natural Resources staff also participated in the assessment. Tribal Natural Resources staff assessed **Site Two**. All 24 pilings are impregnated with creosote. **Site Three** (the proposed match site) was assessed by Tribal, State Department of Fish and Wildlife staff, and by EPA Regional Ecologist Ralph Thomas Rogers in the summer of 2002. The trestles and the pilings that support them are heavily impregnated with creosote, and still dripping into the wetlands.

8. We are working in partnership with the State of Washington to achieve cleanup of this site and other aspects of estuary restoration (see Attachment A.) There are no environmental enforcement actions related to any site.

D. Cleanup Authority and Oversight Structure

1. The Tribe's Natural Resource Department Habitat Biologist and Project Engineer will oversee the cleanup of the site. The Tribe will contract with a private firm specializing in this technique for removal of creosote pilings and surrounding sediments. Tribal staff have already consulted with the Washington Department of Natural Resources, obtained their recently published protocol for piling removal, and ascertained that the proposed

methodology exceeds state requirements. This technical expertise is already in place.

2. The Tribe owns access to both Sites One and Two directly from a public road. At Site One, the Tribe owns the adjacent property to the east. The property to the west is a private commercial shellfish harvest area that will directly benefit from the cleanup. The Tribe owns the adjacent properties on both sides of Site Two.

E. Cost Share

1. This proposal is to remove creosote treated structures from the estuary being restored. It is one aspect of a comprehensive estuary restoration project, the Jimmycomelately Creek-Lower Sequim Bay Estuary Restoration Project. Figure 1 is an aerial photograph showing the three sites in relation to one another. Figure 2 is an aerial photo overlaid with specific restoration elements, including the removal of pilings (Site One) and the removal of trestles (Site Three, the match site). If successful this EPA Brownfields grant will leverage an additional $ 1,075,000 in State funds for cleanup and restoration at Sites One and Three. These funds will cover the cost of removing these trestles. $40,000 of those funds will be designated as cost share for this Brownfields proposal. If this cost share is deemed ineligible because of the unusual ownership status, the Tribe will commit to finding another cost share in-kind by its Habitat Biologist and other staff working on the project. However, the trestle removal will be done at the same time and with the same methodology as the intertidal piling removal, and the environmental benefits will be the same. The trestle removal makes a more logical cost share.

2. If the proposed cost share is eligible, we will not need a hardship waiver. If our proposed cost share in deemed ineligible, we will commit to seek an alternative source of cost share. However, we believe we are eligible for a hardship waiver.

F. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority: The Tribe's Natural Resources Department is the environmental authority for this project, and the applicant for the grant.

Ranking Criteria

A. Community Need (a maximum of 40 points may be received for this criterion)

1. This project is very important to the Tribe, which relies on fish and shellfish for livlihood. Tribal subsistence shellfish harvesters (gathering shellfish to feed their families) are directly impacted by the negative water quality impacts of the creosote. Tribal members are disproportionately affected by contaminated shellfish because of their higher than average consumption rate, which EPA-sponsored research has clearly established for Tribes in Western Washington. Members of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe currently use Site Two for subsistence harvest of oysters and clams. Once restoration is complete, Site One is anticipated to become prime shellfish habitat. Both sites are also potential prime juvenile rearing habitat for salmon, and one of the estuary's salmon species, summer chum, are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Removal of the creosote pilings will improve this habitat as well as remove the contaminants they cause.

   The demographics of the larger community impacted by this project are that of a small,

rural area, with a high unemployment rate, (over 10%) but under considerable pressure for residential growth, especially along sensitive shorelines such as Sequim Bay. The aquatic resources of the Sequim Bay estuary are an important overall community asset, for commerce, recreation and tourism. There is strong community support for elimination of creosote in the marine environment. The Sequim Bay Watershed Management Plan, a community based resource management plan, was completed in August 1989. Clallam County was the Lead Agency, and the Tribe was a major participant in developing the plan. A recommendation of the plan was "*Toxins Recommendation #10: Amend County Shorelines Management Act to prohibit creosote treated pilings, especially over sensitive shellfish areas.*" The Shorelines Management Act was subsequently amended. The Port Authority was forced to install concrete pilings, and private docks have also been required to use alternatives to creosote. Removal of a significant number of the remaining creosote pilings in the area would be a positive step forward for this community.

2. **Site One** contains 86 pilings treated with creosote, encompassing an intertidal area of 7.32 acres. The major impairments resulting from the log yard pilings are presumed to cause adverse, but undocumented effects to water and sediment quality. Each piling also has an associated "footprint" that eliminates subtidal area that may formerly have supported shellfish, eelgrass, or some other natural estuarine habitat.

   Creosote primarily consists of liquid and solid polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and up to 3% tar acids and a lower percentage of tar bases; most pilings contain 30 to 40 gallons of creosote (Poston 2001). Impacts of creosote-treated wood to the water and sediment depend on how readily creosote diffuses from treated wood products into the water column. Brooks (1994) reviewed much of the available literature on the leaching of PAH from creosote-treated wood. Neilson (1998) prepared a thorough review of the chemical and biological effects of PAHs to aquatic organisms. There have also been numerous reviews prepared on the toxicity of PAH and creosote-treated wood (see Poston 2001).

   The *Sequim Bay Watershed Management Plan* (Clallam County, 1991) identified the log yard at Site One as one of the six most significant sources of pollution into Sequim Bay. There are certified harvestable commercial shellfish beds approximately 150 feet west of the intertidal pilings, and native shellfish flourish approximately 150 feet to the east of the pilings. At present, there are no harvestable clams within the area of the former log yard operations.

   Impacts to ESA-listed Salmonids

   Impacts of the creosote-treated pilings and the railroad trestles on ESA-listed salmonids (Strait of Juan de Fuca/Hood Canal Summer Chum) have not been specifically studied, but it is likely that juvenile rearing was reduced or eliminated in this critical portion of the estuary because of these creosoted structures.

   Expected Results of Piling Removal at Site One

   - Net gain of approximately 7.32 acres (the "footprint" of the log yard operation) of intertidal habitat that may formerly have supported eelgrass and other benthic and epibenthic plants and animals

- Improved water and sediment quality due to removal of creosote from the aquatic environment
- Improved sediment transport
- Potential for increased primary and secondary production if eelgrass naturally recolonizes the log yard site, as has happened at other former log yards (see, for example, Gayaldo et al. 2001)
- Improved feeding and rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids
- Improved feeding and roosting habitat for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds
- Reduced risk of predation for roosting shorebirds (with the installation of floating logs that are safe from land predators)
- Improved aesthetics and recreation opportunities.

Site Two contains 24 pilings treated with creosote. The area encompassed is relatively small (1800 square feet) so the impacts are less visible than Site One, but it is logical that the same ecosystem damage is caused by these pilings. Tribal members actively use the site for shellfish harvest.

B. Leveraging of Additional Resources (a maximum of 40 points may be received for this criterion)

1. Describe the financial needs for each phase of the project (cleanup and redevelopment), if known.

The table below describes the personnel, contracts, supplies and monitoring costs of the project. Site One contains 86 pilings to be removed. Site Two contains 24 pilings to be removed. Tribal staff will oversee cleanup of both sites, including hiring of contractor, design of monitoring and other administrative tasks.

Attachment B lists the financial contributions of the various partners so far to the overall restoration of which this project is a critical component. Funding of this Brownsfield application will leverage of an additional $1,075,000 , from the State Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account.

Budget Summary for this application

Personnel in Grant **$42,510.00**

This charge reflects the cost for the following staff, with fringe benefits:

Position	Hours	Rate	Subtotal
Project Engineer	560	$60.00	$33,600.00
Habitat Biologist	165	$54.00	8,910.00

Supplies **$2,240.00**

This charge includes charges for office supplies associated with permits, contracts, monitoring and reports.

Contracts **$150,000.00**

This charge is for the removal of 110 pilings at a cost of $1,363.63 per piling.

Other	**$5,250.00**

This charge is for 75 test holes, with lab tests, which together cost $75/test, to determine the level of creosote contamination at various locations.

Total Cleanup Grant Request	**$200,000.00**
Cost Share	**$40,000.00**
Total Project Cost	**$240,000.00**

2. This is a major Tribal project, with a heavy commitment of staff time and resources. Both the Project Engineer and the Habitat Biologist will spend considerable additional time on related restoration tasks that have not been included in this request for Brownfields funds. Other staff who will contribute to the project are the Fisheries Manager, the Water Quality Planner, the GIS Specialist and the Director of Natural Resources. These staff are paid from a variety of federal and non-federal sources. The monitoring results will be incorporated into the ten-year monitoring of the recovery of salmonids, shellfish, shorebird and eelgrass populations within the project area to be carried out by the Tribe and volunteers, at a projected cost of $20,000 per year.

3. This clean-up is part of a much larger project to restore ecosystem function to an estuary of great importance to the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, described in Attachment A. This estuary – Jimmycomelately Creek/South Sequim Bay- is also of great importance to Clallam County, providing extensive commercial shellfish, recreational shellfish harvest, and aquatic recreation of all kinds. The restoration is a multi-agency multi-partner effort, involving twenty entities at the local, state, federal, and private levels. A table of partners, and their financial contributions to date, is attached, see Attachment B. Award of these EPA Brownsfield funds will leverage an additional $1,075,000 in State funds for related restoration tasks including removal of creosoted trestle structures referred to in Figure 1 and Attachment C as Site Three. Removal of all creosote treated structures is an essential element of the overall restoration. Freshwater restoration elements are nearing completion. Funding has been identified for nearshore restoration – removal of wetland fill – but so far no funding for piling removal has been found.

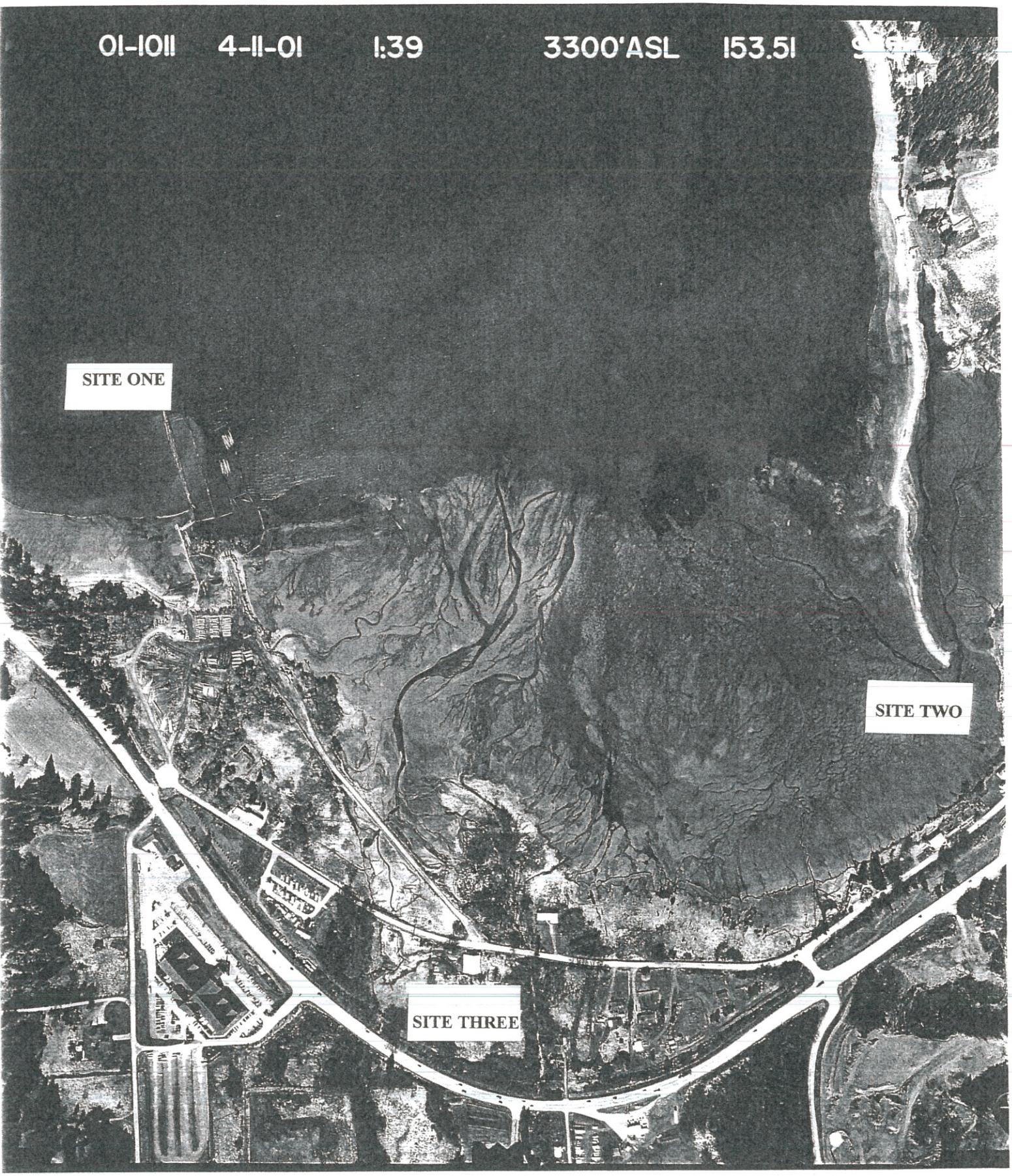
4. Please see # 3. This grant will provide critical funding to execute a high priority restoration action. It will stimulate additional future funding and will provide important match for grants in hand. Without the ability to obtain funding for this project, estuary restoration will not be complete and the water quality contamination will persist.

C. Ability to Manage Grants (a maximum of 20 points may be received for this criterion)

1. The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe has successfully managed numerous EPA grants over the past decade. These have included planning and capacity building grants, such as GAP and CWA 106, Environmental Justice, Wetland Planning Development, and several clean up grants under the CWA 319 program. We have hired numerous experts to assist us in executing these grants. All grant obligations were met on time and within budget. The Tribe has a Project Engineer and a habitat Biologist to insure that this clean-up element is appropriately coordinated with other cleanup actions.

2. In the Year 2001 the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe managed $4.9 million dollars of federal expenditures. The Tribe is audited annually by an independent certified public accountant, meeting federal auditing standards. The Tribe has no material findings by any audit

Figure 1. Aerial Photo: Relationship of Proposed Sites



EPA BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP GRANT
JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE
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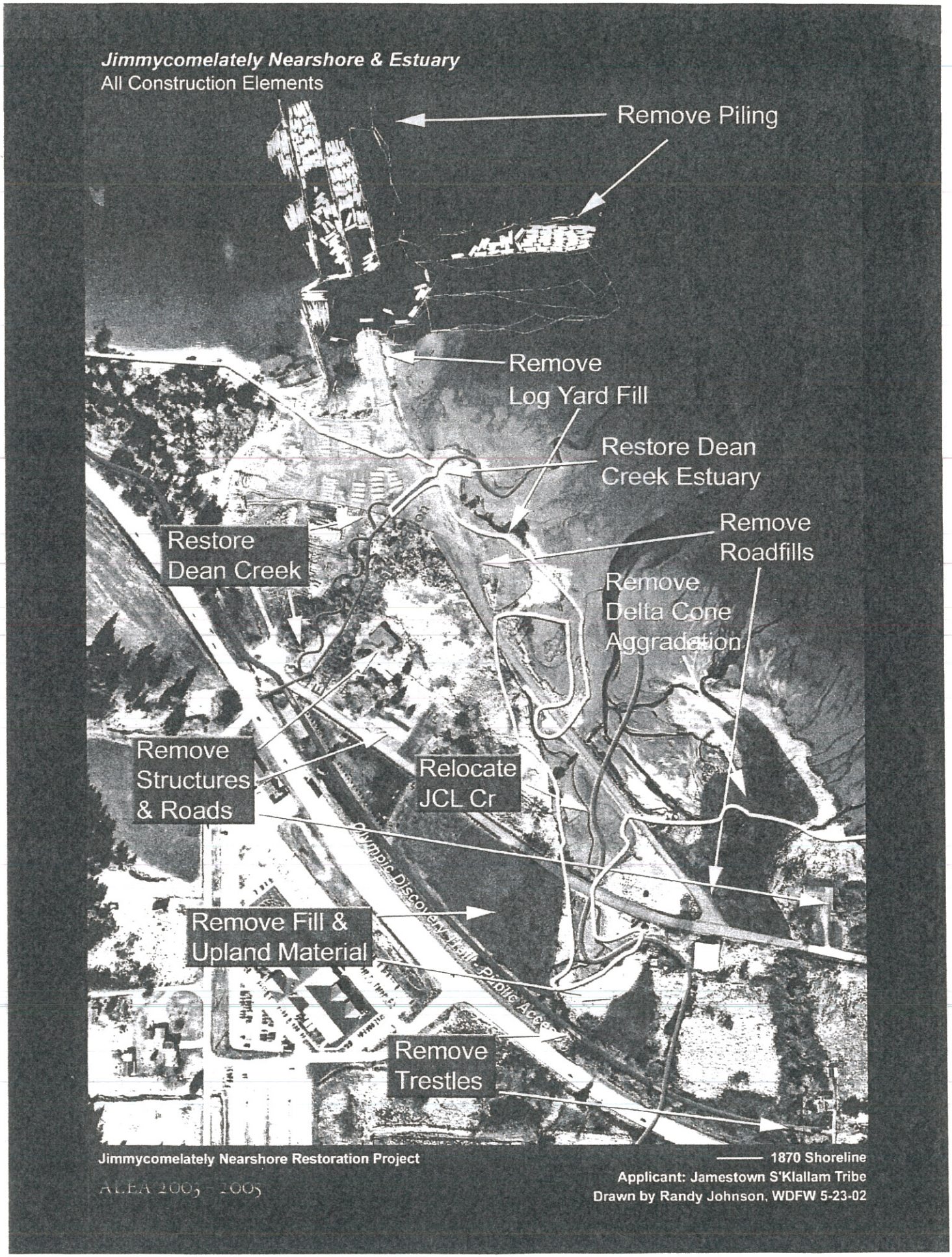
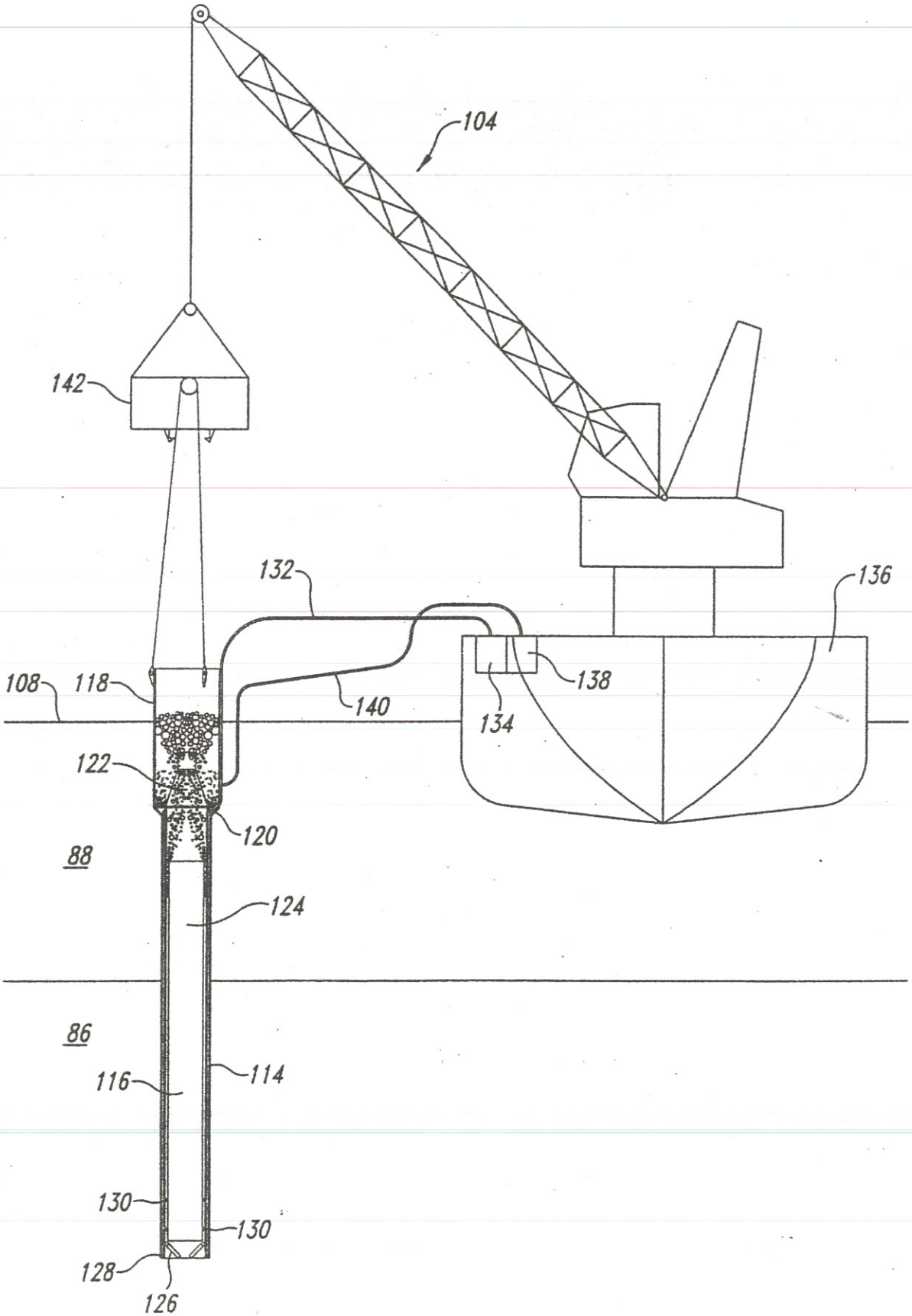
Figure 2. Aerial Photo: Proposed Actions and Restoration Components


Jimmycomelately Nearshore & Estuary
All Construction Elements
Remove Piling
Remove
Log Yard Fill
Restore Dean
Creek Estuary
Remove
Roadfills
Restore
Dean Creek
Remove
Delta Cone
Aggradation
Remove
Structures
& Roads
Relocate
JCL Cr
Olympic Discovery Trail - Public Access
Remove Fill &
Upland Material
Remove
Trestles
Jimmycomelately Nearshore Restoration Project
1870 Shoreline
Applicant: Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Drawn by Randy Johnson, WDFW 5-23-02
ALEA 2003 - 2005

Figures 3 and 4.
Proposed Equipment for Piling & Sediment Removal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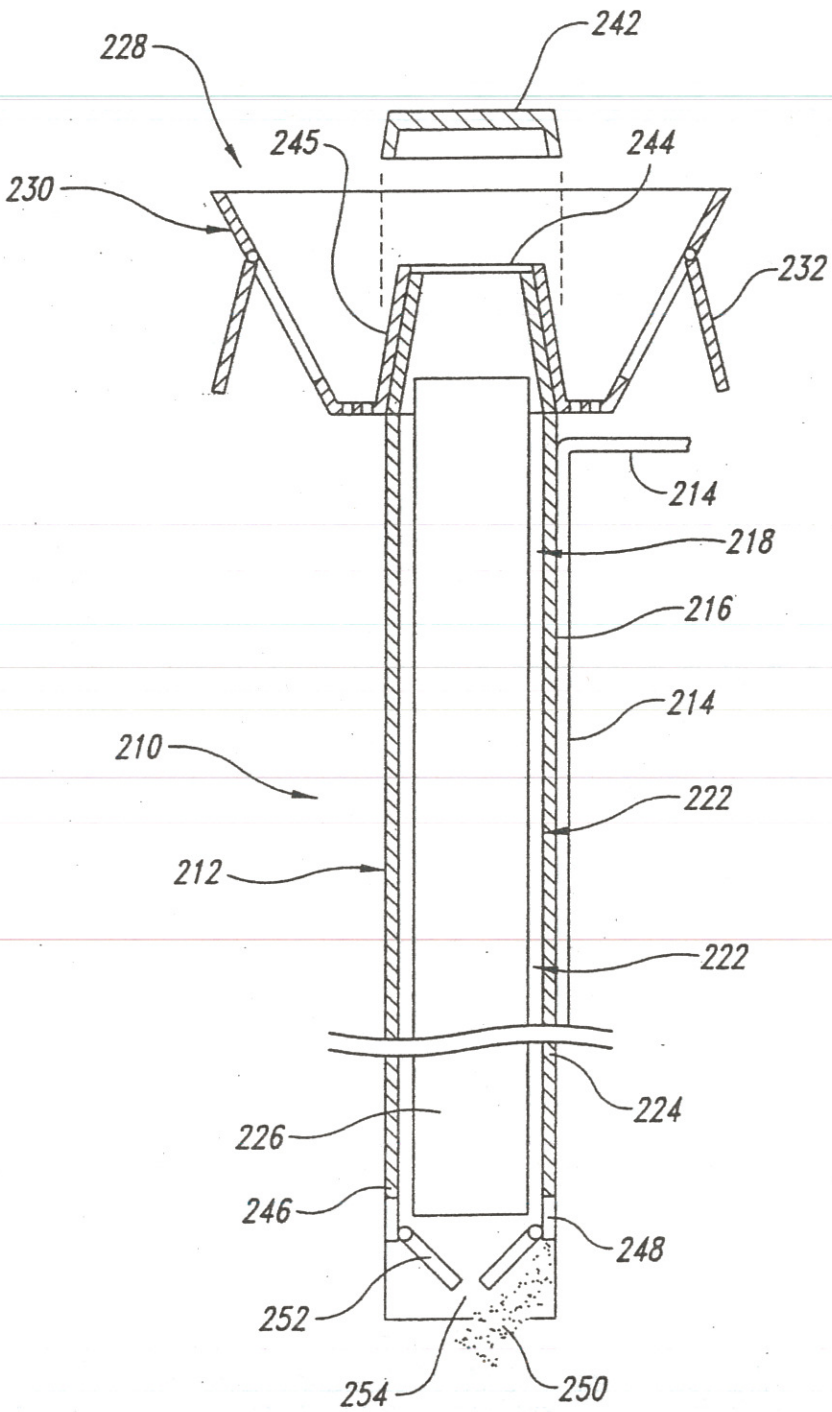
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Figure 5. Vicinity Map

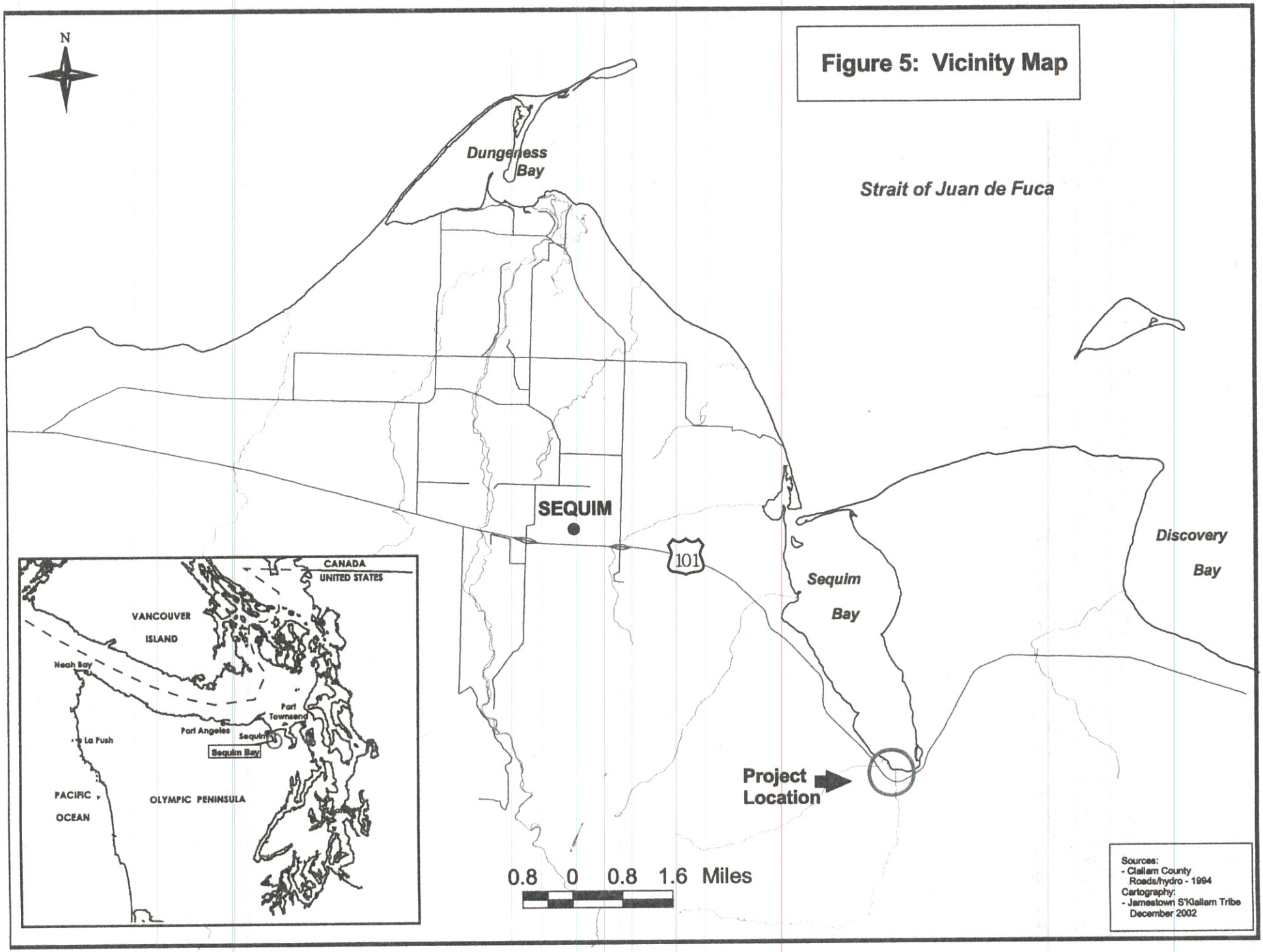
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Figure 5: Vicinity Map
Dungeness Bay
Strait of Juan de Fuca
SEQUIM
101
Sequim Bay
Discovery Bay
Project Location
CANADA
UNITED STATES
VANCOUVER ISLAND
Neah Bay
Port Townsend
Port Angeles
Sequim
La Push
Sequim Bay
PACIFIC OCEAN
OLYMPIC PENINSULA
0.8 0 0.8 1.6 Miles
Sources:
- Clallam County Roads/hydro - 1994
Cartography:
- Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe December 2002

Attachment A
Jimmycomelately/Sequim Bay Estuary Restoration Partnerships

Attachment A - Jimmycomelately/Sequim Bay Estuary Restoration Partnerships

Since the early 1990's, individuals from the following **twenty local, state, federal and private entities** have participated in various aspects of the restoration planning process: The Tribe (the Tribe), Clallam County, Washington State University Cooperative Extension (WSU Cooperative Extension), Clallam Conservation District (CCD), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), U. S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps), Trout Unlimited, Washington Environmental Council (WEC), North Olympic Salmon Coalition (NOSC), Protect the Peninsula's Future (PPF), Puget Sound Action Team (PSAT), Battelle Marine Sciences Laboratory (MSL), Shreffler Environmental, Jefferson County, National Audubon Society (NAS), and Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society (OPAS). In addition, local landowners are very involved in the project.

At present there are **eight groups actively involved in restoration** planning:

i. The Executive Committee of the Jimmycomelately Creek-Lower Sequim Bay Estuary Restoration Project (JCL-Estuary Restoration Project) with representatives from the Tribe, Clallam County, Clallam Conservation District, and local private landowners.

ii. An intergovernmental/community planning group with a mailing list of 52 individuals, which includes agency, government, and tribal representatives, local landowners, local and regional non-profit organizations, and other citizens;

iii. A technical group that is a subset of representatives from the larger intergovernmental/community planning group;

iv. A JCL channel design work group comprised of representatives from the Tribe, Clallam County, WDFW, CCD, EPA, local landowners, and consultants;

v. A JCL estuary design group comprised of representatives from the Tribe, Clallam County, WDFW, EPA, WSDOT, and consultants.

vi. A Utilities group that is addressing concerns about relocation of utilities and infrastructure in the estuary, and development of the Olympic Discovery Trail at the edge of the estuary.

vii. A WSDOT group that is working on the Highway 101 bridge design and road safety improvements, and designing and implementing wetland restoration on a portion of the project area.

viii. A group of WDFW staff and volunteers that is working on a broodstock recovery program for the imperiled Jimmycomelately summer chum.

Restoration Project Summary:

Physical restoration work began in July 2002. Construction of the new channel for Jimmycomelately Creek is 80% complete. The estuary properties are nearly cleared of structures. Removal of salt and brackish marsh fill is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2003, and infrastructure activities (removal of creosote pilings and trestles, removal of culverts and roads across the estuary, construction of a new bridge) will occur in 2003/4. Expected project completion is 2004/5.

A comprehensive monitoring plan has been completed for the Jimmycomelately Creek realignment. A companion estuary monitoring plan is being developed. Rigorous monitoring will be essential at all phases of the JCL-Estuary Restoration Project: pre-project (baseline monitoring), during construction (implementation monitoring), and post project (performance monitoring). The monitoring plan describes all tasks required to monitor the success or failure of the JCL channel realignment elements of the JCL-Estuary Restoration Project. Monitoring tasks in the creek realignment plan are organized into three categories: ecological processes monitoring, habitat conditions and functions monitoring, and biological responses monitoring. The plan identifies the following monitoring parameters as essential:

- Ecological Processes: Water Conveyance (Hydrology) and Sediment Transport & Deposition
- Habitat Conditions & Functions: Channel Morphology & Topography, Water Quality, Large Woody Debris, Soils, and Flood Conveyance
- Biological Responses: Riparian Vegetation Establishment, Wetland Vegetation Establishment, Invasive Vegetation Removal, Salmonid Use, and Bird Use.

Performance criteria and contingency measures are identified for each monitoring task, and an adaptive management plan was developed to facilitate management decisions about what actions to take if performance criteria are not being met. As physical restoration proceeds, it is essential that these monitoring plans be implemented, so that the ecological consequences are known and understood, decision-making by all actors in the estuary is informed, and a pollution prevention strategy is in place.

To date, the project partners have completed the following baseline monitoring:

- Stream gage installed in existing JCL channel; continuous flow data is being recorded
- Temperature gages installed; continuous temperature data is being recorded
- Pebble counts in existing JCL channel and Salmon Creek reference site
- Cross sections surveyed above and below LWD placements
- Wetland vegetation and invasive vegetation surveys and maps
- Intertidal shellfish and eelgrass inventory and maps
- Salmonid use and bird use baseline surveys.

Attachment B - Summary of Restoration Project Partnerships Funding Sources

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Granted From	Granted To	Amount	Purpose
USFWS: North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	JSTribe	$400,000	Restoration
USFS	JSTribe	$35,000	Restoration operator (in kind)
USFS	JSTribe	$10,000	Stream gravel
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation	WDFW	$350,000	Acquisition
Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program Grant	WDFW	$350,000	Acquisition
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Grant	JSTribe	$350,000	Acquisition
WA State Centennial Clean Water Fund	CCD	$250,000	Channel design, construction,
Salmon Recovery Funding Board	JSTribe	$150,000	Acquisition
Salmon Recovery Funding Board	Clallam County	$595,000	Hwy.bridge
EPA Wetlands Grant	JSTribe	$57,664	Preliminary Restor plan
EPA Wetlands Grant	JSTribe	$40,000	Crk monit plan
EPA 319 Grants	JSTribe	$180,000	Restoration and coordination
Clallam County, WRIA 17, JSTribe, WA Dept. of Ecology, GSRO	Clallam County	$55,000	Photos/topos
	Subtotal	**$2,819,919**	

Other Commitments and Expenditures

North Olympic Salmon Coalition (NOSC)	Project	$500	Restoration
National Audubon Society (NAS)	Project	$500	Restoration
Olympic Peninsula Audubon (OPAS)	Project	$450	Monitoring
WSU Cooperative Extension	Project	$7,500	Public involvement
	Subtotal:	**$28,950**	

Other Contributions (exact amounts unknown)

Clallam County Roads Dept./WSDOT	Road expenditures for safety improvements in Blyn, removal of roads in estuary, provision of alternative access in Blyn (approx. $700K)
WDFW	Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Program (62K; extensive volunteer hours/year)

Clallam County Streamkeepers	Water quality monitoring on JCL (approx. $10K/yr) plus ~170 volunteer hours/year
Region 10 EPA (Wetlands Division)	Pre- and post-project wetlands delineation (No $ estimate; approx. 60 hrs staff time to date)
JSTribe/Clallam County/WDFW/CCD	Staff time on planning, coordination, design, technical elements of project, and land acquisition (No $ or hrs estimate).

Attachment C – Description of Site Three, Proposed for Cost-Share

Attachment C. Please see Figure 1 for Site three location in relation to Brownsfield sites for which this site is proposed for cost-share. Please see Figure 2 and Attachment A for description of site three as part of overall estuary restoration components

Name, address and operational history:

Site Three: Railroad Trestles: 376 Old Blyn Highway, Sequim WA 98382

The site was a railroad constructed across the estuary in the 1920s. It was abandoned in 1985, and the rails removed, but the trestles remain in place. They are heavily coated with creosote and still drip into the creek and wetlands. The site is part of the estuary restoration, and will be part of the pedestrian trail providing public access and outreach to observe estuary functions and restoration.

How site became contaminated:

Site Three: The Burlington Northern Railroad routinely used creosote impregnated timbers for trestles whenever their lines crossed aquatic systems. The trestles were re-creosoted at intervals throughout the 65-year life of the railroad.

Purchase History:

Site Three: The Tribe's partner, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) purchased this property as part of the estuary restoration project. Purchase Date was March 2001. The Tribe and WDFW signed a Memorandum of Understanding on April 27, 2000 identifying the purchase, ownership, and management of all properties involved in the restoration project. The intention was to pool financial resources and expertise to insure successful project completion. For example, WDFW has a professional Real Estate Division and undertook appraisal and negotiation of all properties to be purchased. The Tribe has on-site management ands restoration capabilities. Each party had acquisition funding, which was used to acquire the various parcels involved in the overall restoration project. The project also includes a property owned by the State Department of Transportation and several private properties. All are covered by a restoration plan prepared by a multi-party restoration team. Figure 2 shows the proposed actions under the Brownfields grant in the context of other restoration components for Site One and Site Three.

Expected Environmental Results:

Site Three contains two separate trestle structures, and includes 50 pilings plus the trestle structures, and covers an approximate area of 2600 square feet (one half acre). Water quality will improve, and salmon habitat will be restored, once these creosote treated timbers are removed from the estuary. This is habitat used for spawning of ESA listed summer chum, and for rearing and migration by several other salmonid species, all of great importance to the Tribe.